IS 4556 (1968): Typing Finger Terminal Device for Artificial Limbs [MHD 10: Medical Laboratory Instruments]

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR TYPING FINGER TERMINAL DEVICE FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

UDC 615·477·2/·3

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 1

Price Rs 2·00

May 1968

Indian Standard

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0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 1 April 1968, after the draft finalized by the Artificial Limbs Sectional Committee had been approved by the Consumer Products Division Council.

0.2 The formulation of Indian Standards on artificial limbs, prosthetic and orthotic appliances and rehabilitation equipment has been taken up at the instance of the Advisory Committee for Development of Surgical Instruments, Equipment and Appliances, Government of India.

0.3 Terminal devices for artificial limbs are working accessories to be fitted into the dress or working arm of an amputee of the upper extremity. These devices aid the amputee to perform some of the normal functions of the hand.

0.4 This standard is one of a series on terminal devices for artificial limbs. Other specifications in this series are:

IS : 4534-1968 Adapter for terminal devices, artificial limbs
IS : 4535-1968 Saw-grip terminal device for artificial limbs
IS : 4554-1968 Hammers terminal devices, ball pein and claw, for artificial limbs
IS : 4555-1968 Biprong terminal device, draughtsman, for artificial limbs
IS : 4557-1968 Appliance, office, flat adjustable, for artificial limbs
IS : 4567-1968 Pliers terminal device, quick grip, for artificial limbs
IS : 4577-1968 Spade-grip terminal device for artificial limbs

0.5 This standard is a necessary adjunct to IS : 4534-1968*.

0.6 This standard contains a clause **6.1** which calls for agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.

0.7 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960†. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Specification for adapter for terminal devices, artificial limbs.
†Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard specifies the requirements pertaining to material, shape, dimensions, workmanship and finish for typing finger terminal device.

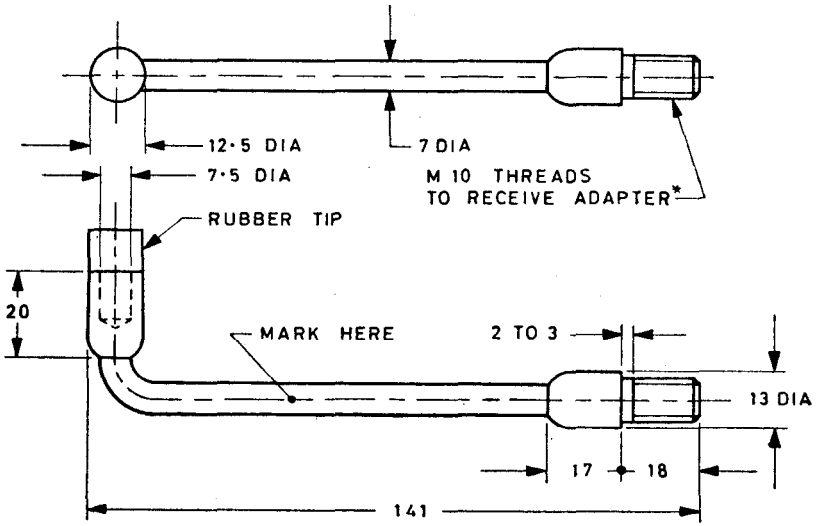
2. MATERIAL

2.1 The typing finger device shall be of carbon steel rod conforming to Designation C20 or C40 of IS : 2073-1962*. The tip shall be manufactured from vulcanized rubber conforming to Type B, Grade 4 of Indian Standard specification for vulcanized rubber compounds (*under preparation*).

NOTE — Till this standard is published, the requirements of rubber for tip shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

3. SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

3.1 The general shape and dimensions of the typing finger device terminal shall be as given in Fig. 1.



**See* IS : 4534-1968 Specification for adapter for terminal devices, artificial limbs.

All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 TYPING FINGER TERMINAL DEVICE FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

*Specification for carbon steel bars for production of machined parts for general engineering purposes.

4. MANUFACTURE, WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH

4.1 The typing finger terminal device except the tip, shall be turned from carbon steel (*see* **2.1**). The typing finger shall be finished smooth, free from burrs and all sharp edges shall be rounded off. The rubber tips shall be securely fitted and shall not be easily removable when pulled manually. The typing finger shall be plated chromium over nickel. The plating shall conform to Grade C of IS : 1068-1958*.

5. MARKING

5.1 The typing finger terminal device shall be clearly and legibly marked with the manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark.

5.1.1 The typing finger may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Presence of this mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard, under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control during production. This system, which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer, has the further safeguard that the products as actually marketed are continuously checked by ISI for conformity to the standard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

6. PACKING

6.1 The device shall be packed in the manner as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

*Specification for copper, nickel and chromium electroplated coatings.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Indian Standards Institution (ISI), which started functioning in 1947, is the national standards organization for India. Its principal object is to prepare standards on national and international basis and promote their general adoption.

The overall control of ISI, which is run and financed jointly as a non-profit making body by the Government and private enterprise, is exercised by the General Council, composed of representatives of Central and State Governments; leading trade, scientific and technological organizations; and subscribing members. The Union Minister of Industry is the ex-officio President of ISI.

The present technical activity of ISI is carried out through 8 Division Councils for Agricultural and Food Products, Chemical, Civil Engineering, Consumer Products, Electrotechnical, Mechanical Engineering, Structural and Metals, and Textile. All technical work relating to the formulation and revision of standards is done by committees appointed by and under the direction of their respective Division Councils. These committees consist of experts drawn from manufacturing units, technical institutions, purchase organizations and other concerned bodies.

To make available benefits of Indian Standards to the common man, ISI has introduced its Certification Marks Scheme under the *Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952,* as amended by the *Amendment Act, 1961.* According to this Act, quality goods conforming to Indian Standards can carry the ISI Certification Mark. This Mark is a third-party guarantee of quality of marked goods. Licences to use the ISI Certification Mark are granted to manufacturers using reliable methods of quality control subject to overall inspection by ISI.

In the international field, ISI represents India on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). ISO and IEC respectively link 54 and 40 countries, and function through 118 and 58 technical committees; ISI participates in 83 technical committees of ISO and all the technical committees of IEC. The committees and subcommittees of IEC and ISO for which ISI holds the secretariat deal with: Electric Fans, Lac, Mica, Pictorial Markings for Handling of Goods, Liquid Flow Measurements in Open Channels, Procedures for Inter-conversion of Values, Spices and Condiments, and Stimulant Foods.